



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### MOSCOW'S TWO SIDES

The words of 2 different Soviet ambassadors recently drew attention once again to Russia's insincerity when she claims to want friendship with all countries.

While the Russian envoy here told a group of Americans that his country is sincerely working for friendly ties with the United States, the Soviet ambassador to Paris tried to stir up distrust between Frenchmen and Americans. He told the French that Uncle Sam is trying to squeeze them out of North Africa to grab oil deposits there for himself.

### LOOKING BACK

VE Day—the day when World War II ended in Europe—will be celebrated in various corners of the globe May 8. It was on that day, in 1945, that Nazi Germany formally surrendered to the victorious Allies. On September 2 of the same year, Japan—Germany's partner—also surrendered.

### U. S. FAIR PAVILION

"Graceful and beautiful." Those are the words visitors to the big World's Fair at Brussels, Belgium, often use to describe America's pavilion there. In fact, our circular hall of plastic and gold-colored steel is rapidly becoming one of the star attractions at the international fair.

Before the Brussels exhibition opened, some Americans were worried that we might make a poor showing at the fair as compared with the Soviet Union. The Reds spent money lavishly on their giant concrete and glass exhibit hall—an estimated \$50,000,000, as against less than \$15,000,000 that we spent on our pavilion. Many visitors are now saying that the Soviet structure looks "cumbersome and ugly" when compared with our exhibit.

The symbol of the Fair is the *Atomium*, a tall structure representing the atomic age.

### CAMP BREAKING UP

Americans stationed at Little America V, one of our major bases in Antarctica, are moving to a new site. Rear Admiral George Dufek, commander of U.S. Antarctic explorations, says the ice beneath Little America V is breaking up.

### POWER BY SEPTEMBER

Electricity will flow from a giant power project on the St. Lawrence River to nearby communities in New York and Canada by next September. So say officials of the New York State Power Authority, a special body set up to construct and operate hydroelectric projects on the St. Lawrence.

The electric power project is part of an American-Canadian program for opening the St. Lawrence to ocean-going ships and for developing the area through which the seaway runs.



COPENHAGEN SCENE. Young couple walking along plaza in front of Christiansborg Palace where the Danish parliament meets.

## Five Northern Countries

Often Called Scandinavia, These European Lands Have Ties With One Another—and Immigration Ties with Us

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's schedule tomorrow (Tuesday, May 6) calls for a pleasant hour or two away from his desk. He is to give a lunch at the White House in honor of Princess Astrid, daughter of the King of Norway, and Prince Bertil, son of the King of Sweden.

The titled visitors, 2nd cousins, know our country from previous trips here. Both speak English well. The charming Princess, 26, takes a keen interest in international affairs as an aide to her father. Bertil, 46, specializes in promoting U.S.-Swedish trade, so there will be much to talk about with Mr. Eisenhower.

Quite incidentally, both are good skiers; this is to be expected of people from a part of the world where skiing was known perhaps 4,000 years ago. Both also know and like American dance music.

The Prince and Princess go on Thursday to the twin cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul for Minnesota's week-end celebration of its 100th birthday (May 11) as a state. The Prime Ministers of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland, and a Finnish official also are taking part in the festivities.

Governor Orville Freeman will be host to the foreign visitors in St. Paul, and the ministers will be the President's guests in Washington May 13.

Why are high-ranking representatives of 5 lands of northern Europe going to an American state's anniversary party? The countries—usually called Scandinavia as a group—have special ties with Minnesota. Many Swedes, Norwegians, and other Scandinavians settled there early in our history.

Scandinavians found homes, too, in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, and other states. Between the 1820's and the early 1900's, around 2,500,000 of the northern Europeans immigrated to the United States.

The worth of the Scandinavians in helping to build America was quickly recognized. They brought with them skills as engineers, carpenters, farmers, glass makers, lumberjacks, miners, and seamen. Thousands were poor and often from overpopulated regions where jobs were scarce. They dreamed of a happier and better life in this country, and they worked hard to make the dream come true.

The immigrants still living, many of them elderly, and descendants of Scandinavians make up a big share of our population today. Numerous Scandinavian Americans have won outstanding positions in varied fields. One is Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who was born of Icelandic parents

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## Election Drive Now Beginning

Primaries Are Under Way As Nation Prepares for Final 1958 Races

IN all but one of our states, general elections to choose congressmen and numerous other officials are still 6 months in the future. Even so, the 1958 political race already is well under way.

Republicans and Democrats in 2 states, Illinois and New Jersey, went to the polls in primary elections last month. Three other states—Alabama, Indiana, and Ohio—are to hold primaries this week, on Tuesday, May 6. Similar contests will occur in most other parts of the country between now and the end of September.

The primaries are really the "elimination rounds" in our voting process. They are contests within the political parties, whereas the general elections are contests between parties. When the Democratic or Republican voter goes to cast a ballot in the primary, his job is to help choose his party's nominees for various public offices.

Later, in the general election, candidates of the competing parties run against each other for the office itself—that of governor or senator, for instance. In all states except Maine, this year's general election will be on November 4.

Since 1820, Maine has been holding its state elections in September, and it will do so again this year—on September 8. Beginning in 1960, though, Maine's elections will occur—along with those of all other states—on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

**Public attention.** In some states, the primary race attracts far more interest than does the general election, which comes later. This is true in areas where one party or the other is so strong that it faces little opposition in the final balloting. Winners of the Democratic primary in various southern states, for example, can be sure of obtaining the offices they seek. The same is true of Republican candidates nearly all the time in certain other parts of the country.

In the nation as a whole, however, there is less interest in the primary contests than in the main elections. This situation often enables political bosses and machines to hand-pick their parties' candidates.

**Procedures vary.** The various states' primary election rules show little uniformity. In many states, all party nominees are chosen at the polls through primaries. In other places, some of the candidates are named at meetings or conventions of party leaders.

New York and Indiana use primaries to select candidates for the

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# Election Drive

(Continued from page 1)

office of U. S. representative, while contenders for the governorship and the U. S. Senate are chosen at conventions. Connecticut and Delaware rely mainly on the convention system.

In 11 different states, it is possible to hold a second primary—if there are several contenders for a particular nomination and if none gets a clear majority at first. Known as a "run-off," the second contest is limited to the most successful runners in the first race.

One state, Rhode Island, holds its Democratic and Republican primaries on separate dates.

In Presidential election years (1960 will be the next one), parties in about a third of the states use primary elections for choosing delegates to the great national conventions that name our Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Elsewhere, delegates are chosen in state or local meetings. There is much debate on whether all states should adopt a primary election system for naming delegates to the national conventions.

**Many jobs at stake.** The current races are known as "mid-term" elections, since they come in the middle of the President's 4-year term. During these 1958 contests, the following officials are to be chosen:

(1) All 435 members of the U. S. House of Representatives. They face the voters at 2-year intervals. (Also, non-voting delegates from Alaska and Hawaii are to be elected. Alaska's primaries were in April. Its general elections and Hawaii's primaries will be in October. Hawaii holds general elections in November.)

(2) Thirty-four U. S. senators. A third (32) of our senators are replaced every 2 years. The 2 extra positions at stake this year are those which were held by the late Senators Neely of West Virginia and Scott of North Carolina. These lawmakers died recently, and the state governors have appointed men to serve in their places until after election time.

(3) Governors in 33 states.

(4) Members of numerous state legislatures, and other state and local officials.

**Parties' prospects.** Though attention is now centered on primaries, Republicans and Democrats also look toward next fall's general election.

Observers are watching to see, among other things, how many state governors each party will elect. At present, our nation's 48 governors include 29 Democrats and 19 Republicans. As to the 33 governorships at stake in the forthcoming elections, they are now held by 20 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

In Congress, meanwhile, the present party line-up is as follows: House—232 Democrats, 198 Republicans, and 5 vacancies. Senate—49 Democrats and 47 Republicans. Thus, the Democrats hold a majority in each house. Of the 34 Senate posts to be filled, 21 are currently held by Republicans and 13 by Democrats.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn recently startled newsmen by commenting that he doesn't "think it's in the cards" for the Republicans to win control of the Senate this year. Here is the "arithmetic" which caused him to make such a statement: Of the 34 Senate seats up

## POLITICAL CONTESTS IN 1958 ELECTIONS

STATE	DATE OF PRIMARY	ELECT GOVERNOR IN 1958	ELECT SENATOR IN 1958	PARTY MEMBERSHIP NOW		
				GOVERNORS	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES
ALABAMA	MAY 6	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	9 DEM.
ARIZONA	SEPT. 9	YES	YES	DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.
ARKANSAS	JULY 29	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	6 DEM.
CALIFORNIA	JUNE 3	YES	YES	REP.	2 REP.	13 DEM. 17 REP.
COLORADO	SEPT. 9	YES		DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	2 DEM. 2 REP.
CONNECTICUT	*	YES	YES	DEM.	2 REP.	6 REP.
DELAWARE	*		YES	REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	1 REP.
FLORIDA	SEPT. 9		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	7 DEM. 1 REP.
GEORGIA	SEPT. 10	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	10 DEM.
IDAHO	AUG. 12	YES		REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.
ILLINOIS	APR. 8			REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	11 DEM. 13 REP. 1 VAC.
INDIANA	MAY 6		YES	REP.	2 REP.	2 DEM. 9 REP.
IOWA	JUNE 2	YES		DEM.	2 REP.	1 DEM. 7 REP.
KANSAS	AUG. 5	YES		DEM.	2 REP.	1 DEM. 5 REP.
KENTUCKY	MAY 27			DEM.	2 REP.	6 DEM. 2 REP.
LOUISIANA	JULY 29			DEM.	2 DEM.	7 DEM. 1 VAC.
MAINE	JUNE 16	YES	YES	DEM.	2 REP.	1 DEM. 2 REP.
MARYLAND	MAY 20	YES	YES	REP.	2 REP.	4 DEM. 3 REP.
MASSACHUSETTS	SEPT. 9	YES	YES	DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	7 DEM. 7 REP.
MICHIGAN	AUG. 5	YES	YES	DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	6 DEM. 12 REP.
MINNESOTA	SEPT. 9	YES	YES	DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	5 DEM. 4 REP.
MISSISSIPPI	AUG. 26		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	6 DEM.
MISSOURI	AUG. 5		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	10 DEM. 1 REP.
MONTANA	JUNE 3		YES	REP.	2 DEM.	2 DEM.
NEBRASKA	MAY 13	YES	YES	REP.	2 REP.	4 REP.
NEVADA	SEPT. 2	YES	YES	REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	1 DEM.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	SEPT. 9	YES		REP.	2 REP.	2 REP.
NEW JERSEY	APR. 15		YES	DEM.	2 REP.	5 DEM. 9 REP.
NEW MEXICO	MAY 13	YES	YES	REP.	2 DEM.	1 DEM. 1 VAC.
NEW YORK	AUG. 12	YES	YES	DEM.	2 REP.	17 DEM. 26 REP.
N. CAROLINA	MAY 31		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	11 DEM. 1 REP.
NORTH DAKOTA	JUNE 24	YES	YES	REP.	2 REP.	2 REP.
OHIO	MAY 6	YES	YES	REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	6 DEM. 17 REP.
OKLAHOMA	JULY 1	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	5 DEM. 1 REP.
OREGON	MAY 16	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	3 DEM. 1 REP.
PENNSYLVANIA	MAY 20	YES	YES	DEM.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	12 DEM. 17 REP. 1 VAC.
RHODE ISLAND	*	YES	YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	2 DEM.
S. CAROLINA	JUNE 10	YES		DEM.	2 DEM.	6 DEM.
SOUTH DAKOTA	JUNE 3	YES		REP.	2 REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.
TENNESSEE	AUG. 7	YES	YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	7 DEM. 2 REP.
TEXAS	JULY 26	YES	YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	21 DEM. 1 REP.
UTAH	SEPT. 9		YES	REP.	2 REP.	2 REP.
VERMONT	SEPT. 9	YES	YES	REP.	2 REP.	1 REP.
VIRGINIA	JULY 15		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	8 DEM. 2 REP.
WASHINGTON	SEPT. 9		YES	DEM.	2 DEM.	1 DEM. 6 REP.
WEST VIRGINIA	AUG. 5		YES (2)	REP.	2 REP.	4 DEM. 2 REP.
WISCONSIN	SEPT. 9	YES	YES	REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	3 DEM. 6 REP. 1 VAC.
WYOMING	AUG. 19	YES	YES	REP.	1 DEM. 1 REP.	1 REP.

\* Connecticut and Delaware rely mainly on party conventions instead of primaries; Rhode Island primaries are to be held on September 15 for Democrats and September 24 for Republicans, unless the legislature changes these dates soon.

for election, 25 are in "doubtful states"—areas where either party might possibly win. Of these, 18 are Republican and only 7 are Democratic. In other words, the Republicans are in some danger with respect to more than 2½ times as many Senate posts as are the Democrats.

Each party—Democratic and Republican—predicts that it will win a majority in the U. S. House of Representatives. Certain prominent Republicans, moreover, disagree with Chairman Alcorn's comment about the Senate race. They feel that the GOP still has a good chance to obtain a majority of Senate seats.

**Personalities.** Who are some of the leading figures in the current political contests?

In New York, Averell Harriman seeks the Democratic nomination for another term as governor. Observers expect the party convention, next August, to endorse him. Harriman is viewed as one of the Democrats' 1960 Presidential possibilities.

The GOP choice for the New York governorship race is not certain. Names mentioned include those of Herbert Brownell, Jr., former U. S.

Attorney General; Leonard Hall, former GOP National Chairman; Jacob Javits, U. S. Senator; and Nelson Rockefeller, prominent in business and governmental affairs.

*Democratic governors in 2 strongly Republican states* are being watched this year. Governor Edmund Muskie of Maine is asking for the Democratic nomination as a U. S. Senate candidate. The position he seeks is now held by Republican Senator Frederick Payne, who hopes to stay in office for a second term. George Docking of Kansas, a Democrat, is expected to be in the race for a second term as governor. His possible Republican opponents include Fred Hall, former governor; Clyde Reed, Jr., a publisher; and Walter Cherry, businessman and farmer.

Harold Stassen, who until recently was President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, hopes to win the Republican nomination for Pennsylvania's governorship. State GOP leaders, however, are officially backing Arthur McGonigle, a businessman. On the Democratic side, Pittsburgh's Mayor David Lawrence seeks the nomination and the governor's office.

Contenders for the California governorship are to be William Knowland, now GOP leader in the U. S. Senate; and Edmund Brown, Democrat, attorney general of the state. Some observers regard Knowland as a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1960. But Knowland indicates that he would plan to serve a 4-year term if elected governor, and would support Vice President Nixon for the Presidential nomination.

**Major issues** in the 1958 campaign will vary from state to state and from region to region. In general, the primary contests—inside the parties—are likely to be fought on the basis of personalities and of local issues. Big national problems and controversies, on the other hand, are more likely to wait for the "final round"—the general elections in which the donkey meets the elephant.

It is too early to say exactly how the main issues of the general election campaign will shape up. Much depends on international developments, on whether U. S. economic conditions soon begin to improve, and on what Congress does in the next few months.

If business conditions remain slow,

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



and if unemployment doesn't taper off, economic questions will play a very prominent role in the campaign. At present, Democrats say that the Eisenhower Administration's financial policies have contributed to the slump, and that the President is doing very little to stop the downward trend. Republicans, meanwhile, claim that the Democrats have seriously harmed U. S. business and industry by spreading "economic gloom" for political reasons.

A closely related issue: farm policy. The Eisenhower Administration has sought Congress' permission to reduce the level at which our government supports the prices of various farm products. According to Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, high price supports encourage the overproduction of certain crops, and such overproduction hurts the farmers' long-range interests. Democratic spokesmen reply: "While trying to reduce crop surpluses, our government should also make certain that the farmers receive fair prices for their grain, cotton, and other products."

Foreign policy and defense will be in the spotlight. Democrats insist that America's prestige among the nations of the world has declined seriously since President Eisenhower took office, and that our military strength—in missiles and other fields—is being neglected. Republicans say that U. S. prestige hasn't suffered any major decline, and that the Democrats—under President Truman—got our missiles program off to a slow start.

These are among the arguments and accusations that will be heard as the campaign advances. Many other issues—race problems, federal school aid, use of natural resources, and so on—will be brought into the struggle.

**How many voters** will go to the polls this year? As a general rule, mid-term elections attract fewer people than do our Presidential contests. More than 60% of the people of voting age cast ballots in the general elections during the Presidential years 1952 to 1956. But fewer than 45% took part in the mid-term general elections of 1954.

This is an unfortunate situation. If our democratic system is to work properly, and if we are to have good government, the people must take active interest in choosing *all* their elected officials—national, state, and local.

They must take interest not only in the general elections but also in the primaries and in the work of party conventions. Obviously, we can't elect good officials unless good party candidates are nominated.

Americans don't have to wait until they reach voting age to take part in election activities. Young people can study the issues and talk them over with adults, can express their views in letters to newspapers or to political leaders, and can participate in "get out the vote" drives. Through such efforts in previous elections, numerous youths in all parts of the country have carried out their roles as responsible citizens.

—By TOM MYER

#### Pronunciations

Astrid—äs'trid  
Baudouin—bō-dwān'  
Bertil—bēr-tīl  
Charles de Gaulle—shār'l' duh gōl'  
Eero Saarinen—ē'rō sā'ri-nēn  
Eliel Saarinen—ē'lyēl sā'ri-nēn  
Felix Gaillard—fā-leks gā-yār  
Saint-Cyr—sān-sēr  
Vilhjalmur Stefansson—vil'hyowl'mer stē'fāns-sōn



## Readers Say—

The Russians' greatest weapon is propaganda. It would seem that one way to deal with it would be through greater efforts to educate the people of the underdeveloped countries.

EDDY MARSH,  
Kasson, West Virginia

Although it is important to work on some basis for getting along with Russia, it is difficult to do so without Soviet cooperation. So far she has seemed to prefer her own course, rather than cooperate with other powers. She naturally wants to further communist rule, and therefore opposes democratic nations. It is unlikely that anything would be gained by having her leaders come to the United States for talks.

ANNA LEE BELKE,  
Antioch, Illinois

I think a summit meeting should be held in a neutral country, one not involved with either side.

GLORIA HUMPHREY,  
Verona, North Dakota

President Eisenhower's scholarship program should be passed. It would give qualified students who do not have enough money to finish college a chance to do so. It would be an inducement for high school students to do better work.

RONNIE COX,  
Knoxville, Tennessee

I feel that foreign aid should be continued. Our foreign policy should advance 3 things: defense of this country; the economic welfare of our people; the spread of democratic ideals throughout the world. What better way could we use to achieve these goals than by foreign aid?

JOHN CHURCH,  
Lewiston, Idaho

An argument frequently used against federal backing of some program is: "This will lead to government control." What is wrong with government control? Centralized authority permits operations on a large scale, toward national goals. Some people call this socialism, and say it is undemocratic, but so long as the government is controlled by the people, is this not democracy?

BOB GILMAN,  
Long Beach, California

With our economic recession threatening to become worse, it seems to me our national lawmakers could work more harmoniously in probing for means to combat this problem. Party affiliation should not stand in the way of possible solutions.

CHARLES COKER,  
Bradenton, Florida

The more goods we buy from foreigners, the more money they will have to spend on American products. This means more jobs for us. Trade with other countries helps increase our prestige abroad, and also brings about closer relations among countries. This promotes world peace.

BARBARA GUNTER,  
Lovingson, Virginia

Sending our surplus farm products to poorer countries might make it harder for farmers in those lands to sell their products. I believe we should send experts to these countries in order to show them how to increase their production. Possibly we could also supply seed and some equipment. The main thing is to teach them to do it themselves.

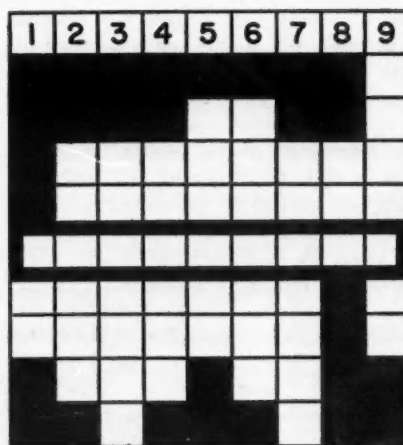
DUWAYNE MILLER,  
Carrington, North Dakota

## PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the capital of a well known country.

1. In the Scandinavian countries, most people learn to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Norwegian princess.
3. Symbol of World's Fair in Brussels.
4. GOP National Chairman (last name).
5. The M-1, airplane of tomorrow, will be given additional power by a \_\_\_\_\_ engine in its tail.
6. An important industry in Scandinavia.
7. A major issue in coming elections will be the condition of the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. How many members of the House of Representatives will run for election in November?

9. Governor of Minnesota (last name).



#### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Minnesota. VERTICAL:  
1. Colombo; 2. Ethiopia; 3. France;  
4. Allen; 5. nuclear; 6. Red Sea; 7. Hoover; 8. NATO; 9. cars.

## Role of Ambition

By Clay Coss

A FEW days ago, I listened to an informal discussion among a number of high school students on the subject of *ambition*. They raised such questions as these:

Is ambition a good or an evil force in our lives? Does it lead to happiness and success or to discord and trouble? Should it be cultivated or deliberately repressed?

The students who felt that this trait is not too desirable described the cruelties of kings, dictators, and military tyrants who, spurred on by the love of power, had engaged in wars of conquest and had left misery in their paths.

Attention was called to ruthless money makers, to social climbers, to self-centered politicians, to those men and women in all walks of life who disregard the feelings and welfare of others in their scramble for success and influence and power.

In reply, it was argued that a person without ambition, without a strong desire to get ahead and to make something of himself, amounts to nothing; that ambition prompts one to put forth his best effort, and that it is responsible for all the progress which has been or ever will be made by individuals, communities, nations, and the world.

Both these arguments are partly right and partly wrong. Ambition of itself is neither good nor bad. It is simply an impulse to succeed, to move upward, to rise above the crowd, to get things done, to achieve.

Everything depends upon the goal toward which ambition drives us. If a student strongly wishes to develop good working habits in school so as later to become skilled in medicine, science, business, politics, or any other vocation, he must cultivate his ambition—must not let it fade into idle daydreaming.

There are selfish individuals who crave success for its own sake, who want to obtain wealth or power at the expense of others. The trouble with such persons is not that they are ambitious but that their ambitions are misdirected.

Many young people, on the other hand, suffer from feebleness of ambition, from listlessness, lack of energy, dimness of vision. Theirs is the two-fold task of feeding the fires of determination and of directing their energies toward worthy goals.

Excessive ambition is a threat to peace of mind and a menace to people in general. Even if a person afflicted by this disease doesn't hurt others, he may wreck his own health and happiness from overwork and worry. There is little question, however, that a more frequent obstacle to happiness and progress is lack of ambition rather than too much of it. Both of these extremes should be avoided.

There will never be a system invented which will do away with the necessity for work.—HENRY FORD



Clay Coss



# The Story of the Week

## Crowded Skies

Congressional committees, the Civil Aeronautics Board (the federal agency concerned with air safety rules) and other groups are making new studies on how to make air travel safer. They hope to find ways to prevent another such tragic accident as occurred over Nevada last month. There a jet fighter and a passenger plane collided and crashed, taking 49 lives.

Mid-air collisions have become more and more frequent in recent years because of crowded skies and faster jet planes. Pilots say there are often as many as 4 near-collisions a day throughout the nation.

Air safety officials say that a nationwide control system is badly needed to keep all planes in their assigned air lanes. Present plans don't call for the completion of such a system until 1962. However, the safety program may be speeded up as a result of studies now being made.

## France's De Gaulle

"Every time France undergoes a political crisis—which is very frequent, indeed—General Charles de Gaulle comes a little closer to his goal of becoming France's leader." So said a noted French political observer after the downfall of Premier Felix Gaillard last month.

The name De Gaulle has been suggested many times as leader of France since he served as head of his country's temporary government at the close of World War II. But De Gaulle and his supporters have not yet managed to gain the support needed to put the military hero in power again.

De Gaulle has spent much of his life as a military figure. A graduate



**CHARLES DE GAULLE**, leader of French resistance movement during World War II, may again assume power if political turmoil continues in France

of Saint-Cyr—the "West Point" of France—he became an officer in the French armed forces at an early age.

During World War II, after the French armies crumbled under the Nazi German onslaught, De Gaulle set up a resistance movement outside of his country. From England and from French lands in North Africa, he continued to fight the Germans. In August 1944, he triumphantly returned to Paris on the heels of the fleeing Germans. He then headed a temporary regime which governed France until early 1946.

Since that time, De Gaulle has again



**BOLIVIAN BOY** uses llama for carrying farm tools—provided by CARE—to his mountain home. If you wish to help provide such implements for needy farmers of other lands, send contributions to CARE office in any large city.

and again tried to return to power. His opponents say he seeks to become dictator of France, and that he would crush French freedoms if he regained power. Supporters deny these charges. They argue that De Gaulle merely wants to give his country the strong leadership it needs to solve its many problems.

Still an impressive, austere figure of a man, De Gaulle's 6-foot, 4-inch frame bears up well under his 68 years. He lives quietly in a large home near Paris, where he has been writing his memoirs while keeping a constant eye on French political developments.

## SAC Bombers

Russia, as we know, has been telling the world that we might set off World War III through our bomber alert flights. Is there any chance that our planes might accidentally drop a nuclear bomb on a Soviet target and thus set off a new war?

"Definitely not," says the Strategic Air Command (SAC)—our air arm that mans the front lines of our defense system. Of course, our planes are constantly on the alert in case of trouble. About a third of the SAC planes are always ready at the end of a runway, fueled and equipped with hydrogen and atomic weapons. They can be airborne in about 15 minutes.

When an alert is sounded, SAC planes take to the air. If, for instance, an unknown flight is sighted in the distance, jet fighters "scramble" to identify the planes. (SAC is told in advance of all regular flights and the planes aren't sent up to identify them.)

Our bombers may take to the air if a big unknown flight is picked up on our radar screens. The bombers then fly toward Russia, but they don't cross a secret line some distance away from Soviet targets which is called "Fail Safe." SAC bombers are permitted to fly beyond the "Fail Safe" barrier only

in case of attack, and only if the President himself gives the order to do so.

In addition, SAC makes practice flights on this side of the "Fail Safe" line.

The planes on practice and alert flights carry nuclear weapons, but these don't have the triggering device in place. Consequently, they can't explode accidentally. According to SAC rules, the "trigger" can be put into the bomb only at the last minute in case of an attack. Hence, experts say, there is no danger of a nuclear explosion if the plane should crash.

Actually, Russia could easily make it possible for us to end this costly air alert system. How? By disarming as we are willing to do, and by agreeing to a foolproof international inspection system to see that disarmament pledges are kept.

Thus far, Russia has shown no willingness to make such agreements. On the contrary, the Reds continue to boast about their long-range nuclear missiles and to insist on secrecy in carrying out their arms program.

Our government should tell the rest of the world that we are willing and eager to end our bomber alert flights provided Russia agrees to a foolproof disarmament and inspection plan, and ends her threats against us.

The Red charges against our bomber flights have so little merit that Russia withdrew them in the United Nations, because she knew she would be overwhelmingly defeated on this issue if it were allowed to come to a vote.

## Good Neighbors

If everything goes well, 10 students and 4 teachers from Pennsbury High School, Yardley, Pennsylvania, will make a "good neighbor" call on our friends south of the border. The student-teacher group will go by jeep or station wagon along the Pan American Highway to Panama City and back.

The trip, called "Operation Hi-

Neighbor," was suggested as a class project by an honors world history class at the school. Like the 1957 "Operation Ghana," this year's expedition is designed to further the interest of Americans in world affairs and to make new friends abroad. Last year, a Pennsbury student-teacher delegation went to Ghana, Africa, and took along 26,000 books for that new country.

Upon their return from Mexico and Central America, the Pennsbury group plans to put on a Latin American exhibit in their community. It will include handicrafts made by our southern neighbors, plus films and slides taken on the trip.

## Aid to Railroads

As we reported in the February 24 issue of this paper, many of the nation's railroads are in serious trouble. Not only have rail profits declined sharply in recent years, but certain lines are actually operating at a loss.

To help the railroads get back on their feet, the Eisenhower Administration wants Congress to (1) provide the lines with \$700,000,000 in government-insured loans to make improvements, and (2) change certain existing regulations to make it easier for the railways to discontinue train runs that are operating at a loss.

Supporters of aid to railroads contend that our rail systems are vital to the nation's economy and defense, and that without government help many lines might have to close down. It is also pointed out that other forms of transportation receive public subsidies of various kinds.

Opponents say that if the trains can't compete effectively with other forms of transportation, there is no reason to keep them in business. They have already been helped a great deal by the government, it is argued, and they should not receive too much additional assistance.

## Minnesota's Governor

Governor Orville Freeman will extend a welcoming hand to the distinguished Scandinavian visitors who will help celebrate Minnesota's 100th year as a state this month (see page 1 story). Like many other residents of his state, Governor Freeman has Scandinavian forebears.

Though he won't celebrate his 40th



**ORVILLE FREEMAN**, Governor of Minnesota, will play host this month to Scandinavian royalty on occasion of his state's 100th birthday celebration



birthday until May 9, Governor Freeman is already a well-known political figure. A trained lawyer, he became active in politics soon after completing his World War II service in the Marine Corps.

Freeman served as an assistant to the then Mayor of Minneapolis, Hubert Humphrey, from 1945 to 1949. Around the same time, Minnesota's future governor became a leader of his state's Democratic-Farm-Labor Party. In 1948, Freeman managed Humphrey's successful campaign for the U. S. Senate.

Two years later, Freeman was defeated in his first bid for a major elective office—that of state attorney general—and in 1952 he lost out in a try for the governorship. But in 1954 he won over a strong Republican opponent to become Minnesota's governor.

Governor Freeman's Scandinavian visitors include Norway's Princess Astrid and Sweden's Prince Bertil. On May 8, Mr. Freeman will accompany the visitors from New York City



VISITORS to Minnesota, Prince Bertil of Sweden and Princess Astrid of Norway, will attend that state's 100th birthday celebration this week

to Minneapolis, where they will be guests at a special dinner to be given in their honor.

Princess Astrid and Prince Bertil will remain in Minnesota through May 11. During that time, they will visit colleges and other institutions founded by Swedish settlers, and take part in numerous ceremonies and festivals. On May 10 the Royal guests, along with other Nordic leaders, will take part in the big Centennial Parade.

## Views on the Slump

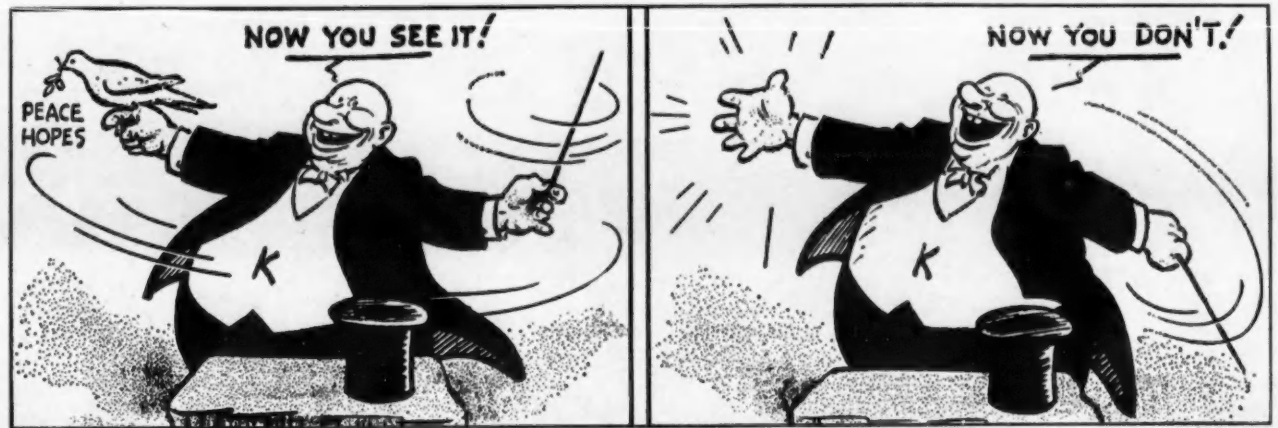
"The economic slump has touched bottom. Business may remain at the present level for a few more months, but should show a definite upturn by late summer." So says Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Mr. Weeks and most other members of the Eisenhower Administration, including the President, feel that the government should maintain a "wait-and-see" policy in dealing with the slump.

Administration spokesmen contend that additional anti-recession programs, such as tax cuts and more government spending on public works, should be adopted only if the need for them becomes clearly apparent. They argue that too much action along this line now might bring a return to inflation and further price boosts in the months to come.

Walter Lippmann, a noted news analyst, disagrees. He maintains:

There are reasons for thinking that our current business slump might worsen, and we should be prepared now to do something about it. It takes a good deal of time for government anti-recession policies to take hold, and



WHAT'S HE UP TO? The tricky maneuvers of Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union have the world wondering about Russia's intentions. One moment peace hopes are raised, but quickly vanish as Red propaganda changes.

if we don't act now it might be too late to avert a serious depression.

There are a number of indications that more bad times are ahead. Businessmen are reducing new investments in plants and buildings, which will increase unemployment among certain groups of workers. Also, more and more Americans are saving their money instead of buying goods, thus causing a further drop in production and a decline in job opportunities.

Mr. Lippmann feels that Uncle Sam should take bold action, including tax cuts, to fight the business slump even at the risk of a return to inflation. A serious depression if it should come, he argues, would be far more costly to us in unemployment and suffering than a little boost in prices and increased government spending.

## Know Your Congress

What is the proper way to address letters to your member of Congress?

A member of Congress may be addressed as follows: The Honorable John Smith, House of Representatives (or United States Senate), Washington, D. C. When Congress is not in session, it is best to send the letter to your lawmaker's home address.

What is the difference between a

"term" of Congress and a "session" of Congress?

A term of Congress is 2 years in duration, and begins early in January of each odd-numbered year (the year following congressional elections). A session of Congress, on the other hand, is the annual meeting of the lawmakers. Each term of Congress is divided into 2 regular sessions.

The term of the present 85th Congress, for instance, began in January of 1957. It is now in its second session.

## This and That

Radio Cairo, the official voice of the United Arab Republic (UAR), appears to be ending its former "hate America" campaign. The Cairo station has recently stated that friendly ties can and should be restored between the Middle Eastern land and the United States.

Uncle Sam, meanwhile, is said to be considering plans to restore certain aid programs to Egypt and Syria (the 2 lands that united to form UAR). Our aid projects in this part of the globe were suspended in 1956 when Egyptian President Gamal Nasser seized the Suez Canal.

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito is once again at odds with Moscow. Not long ago, Tito accused Russia of being

"shortsighted and tactless" in her dealings with Yugoslavia. He added that, by comparison, Yugoslav-American relations are based on "mutual respect."

Tito's latest outburst of anger against the Soviets came after Moscow boycotted a Yugoslav-sponsored communist meeting. Russia and her satellites walked out on Tito's parley because they objected to the Yugoslav leader's plans to discuss the right of each communist-dominated country to be free from Moscow's control.

Even Tito's strongest critics agree that he is independent.

## Next Week

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) man's efforts to reach the moon, and (2) the Soviet Union.

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The chairman was not sure that the committee had employed *orthodox* (or'thū-dōx) procedures. (a) legal (b) illegal and unethical (c) American (d) sound and customary.
- Walter Lippmann is often called a *pundit* (pūn'dit). (a) a learned man (b) a weekly columnist (c) a political commentator (d) a journalist.
- The candidate's speech was full of *cliches* (klē-shāz'). (a) promise (b) frequently used phrases (c) new ideas (d) witty expressions.
- The general was a *martinet* (mar'tī-nēt). (a) young martyr (b) bird watcher (c) stern disciplinarian (d) good leader.
- When the newspaper described the voters of this district as *heterogeneous* (hēt'er-ō-jē-nē-ūs), it meant that they were (a) a mixture of different types (b) nervous (c) well informed and active (d) confused.
- A *paradoxical* (pair'ū-dōx-i-call) policy is one which (a) is carefully planned (b) no one likes (c) everybody likes (d) seems to be contradictory.
- The judge asked: "Is the defendant *cognizant* (kōg'nī-zānt) of the previous testimony?" (a) resentful (b) issuing a denial (c) aware (d) unaware.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

No two people are alike, and both of them are glad of it.

The young detective on his first case arrived at the scene of the crime. "Good grief," he said, "this is more serious than I thought. This window has been broken on both sides."

A naval officer fell overboard. He was rescued by a deck hand. The officer asked how he could reward him.

"The best way, sir," said the sailor, "is to say nothing about it. If the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out, they'd throw me in."

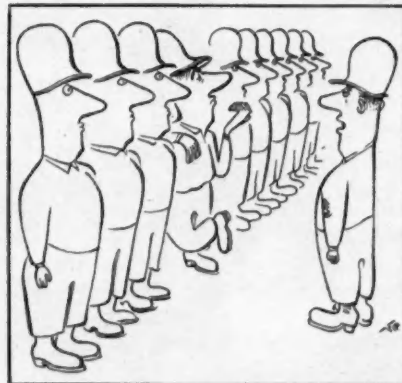
A man walked into Robert Ripley's office, took off his hat, and 4 tulips were growing out of his head. He bowed to the receptionist, and said "I want to see the manager."

"And what," asked the receptionist, "do you want to see him about?"

Sergeant: Have you any preference? Draftee: Yes, sir. Sergeant: What would you like to be? Draftee: An ex-serviceman with a pension.

A strip of green concrete in place of grass has been laid down the middle of an eastern city's boulevard. A thing like this makes a dandelion stop and think.

Wife: Dear, did you notice Jane has a new hat? Husband (thinking fast): Yes, and if she were as attractive as you, she wouldn't need one.



"You're the new man, I presume."





STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden, is an important Baltic seaport. Built on several islands, this pleasant city is called "the Venice of the North."

## Nordic Countries

(Continued from page 1)

in Canada, and settled in America.

Swedish-born Charles Lindbergh was a U. S. congressman for Minnesota; his son, also Charles, is the famous aviator who made the first solo and nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean to Paris in 1927. Chief Justice Charles Warren, former governor of California, is of Norwegian-Swedish parentage.

Eliel and Eero Saarinen, father and son from Finland, have designed numerous buildings in this country. Eero, the son, was a consultant in helping to plan the new U. S. Air Force Academy buildings at Colorado Springs. Among newer U. S. citizens from northern Europe is Victor Borge, popular comedian and pianist. He came here from Denmark in 1940.

The events in St. Paul-Minneapolis over the coming week end highlight Minnesota's link with Scandinavia. They also serve as a reminder of U. S. ties with the 5 overseas nations.

### Early Colonists

Swedes and Finns were among the early American colonists, although they came over at that time in rather small numbers. They settled along the Delaware River in the 1630's. One of this group's Swedish descendants, John Hanson of Maryland, helped raise troops during the Revolutionary War against England. In 1781, Hanson served as President of our Congress under the Articles of Confederation.

King Gustaf III of Sweden was in sympathy with our Revolution after we signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Publicly and officially the King remained neutral after that conflict, for the King did not wish to risk his new navy against England. Nevertheless, some Swedish supplies reached us by way of our ally, France. A few Swedish ships, avoiding the British blockade, delivered goods directly to our shores.

After we won the war, Sweden quickly made a trade and friendship treaty with the United States. It was signed for our government 175 years ago, on April 3, 1783, by Benjamin Franklin—who was then in Paris as U. S. Minister to France. Agreements

with Denmark and Norway followed in the early 1800's.

Today, successful relations with Scandinavia may be of greater importance than at any previous time. The northern European lands occupy a strategic position close to Soviet Russia. They could bear a big share of the burden of defending the free world in the event of war.

At present, our chief military link with Europe is as a member of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for checking communist attack. Norway, Denmark, and Iceland belong to NATO. U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is meeting with foreign ministers of all the 14 other NATO countries today (May 5) in Copenhagen, the Danish capital, to discuss mutual problems.

Sweden and Finland do not belong to NATO, however, and this complicates defense planning in Scandinavia. Sweden has long held to a policy of neutrality. Finland, twice defeated by Russia during World War II years, is still often under Soviet pressure. She is not in a position to join a western defense alliance.

Scandinavia, strictly speaking, is the peninsula occupied by Norway and Sweden. These 2 lands plus Denmark, Finland, and Iceland all were united

under Danish rulers for 123 years—from 1397 to 1520. That union broke up, but 2 or more of the 5 were linked at various times, and Scandinavia became the group name for all of them. With greater accuracy, they are known as the Nordic (northern) lands of Europe. This descriptive term is gaining favor today. We use both designations in this story.

The Nordic lands skip from Denmark across the Oresund (sound)—a narrow waterway 2½ to 17 miles wide—then push northward for over 1,200 miles to Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish regions above the Arctic Circle. They jump some 600 miles eastward from Iceland across a stretch of the North Atlantic to Norway, which has a small northern frontier with the Soviet Union; then through Sweden to Finland's long frontier with Russia.

Area of the 5 northern countries together, not quite 500,000 square miles, makes them less than a sixth as large as the United States. They are roughly comparable to our eastern coastal states from New England to the tip of Florida, plus West Virginia and Ohio. The total Scandinavian population is only about 20,000,000—not much greater than that of New York, which is now between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000.

The Nordic peoples have a good deal in common besides history. All live in seafaring nations. Fishing is big business. Iceland's waters lead the world in cod, and are important for herring. Norwegians are famous as whale hunters, and send big fleets each year to Antarctica to catch the sea animals.

All the 5 lands run fleets of merchant ships to carry on trade, although that of Iceland is very small. Norway's is the world's 3rd largest. All except Iceland are important builders of ships. Sweden ranks 4th among all nations in this type of construction. Large forests, except in Iceland and Denmark, furnish wood for lumber, furniture, and paper. The United States buys much of Scandinavia's paper and some of the furniture.

### Good Schools

Schools are free and of high quality. Illiteracy is almost unknown in all the countries. Even grade school students may learn a language besides their own, and 12-year-olds often speak English well.

Pension plans in Scandinavia are operated on a large scale. Hospital bills, together with doctor and surgery costs are almost completely paid for under public health programs. Workers, employers, and governments all contribute to the programs.

There are complaints at times because the cost of such plans makes high taxes necessary. However, the social-welfare idea is very old in Scandinavia. Both socialist and conservative political leaders have backed proposals to increase benefits from time to time, and there is little likelihood that the programs will be abandoned.

Cooperatives, organized by farmers and consumers to run granaries, food plants, factories, and retail stores are found throughout Scandinavia. There is government control of railways and a considerable supervision of industry, but a large part of the industries are run and owned by businessmen under the private enterprise competitive system as we know it.

Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are aided in dealing with one another by the fact that their languages are similar. There is no need to translate books from one tongue to the other. In casual conversation or at public gatherings, each speaker may use his



DANISH ROYALTY. King Frederik and his daughter, Princess Margrethe, touring Copenhagen on her 18th birthday. She is heir to Denmark's throne.



own language and be understood by those whose speech differs slightly.

Finnish is very difficult, not at all like the others, but Swedish is spoken as a minority language in Finland. Icelanders are somewhat hard for other northerners to understand, for their tongue is a mixture of ancient Danish and Norwegian. Modern Danish is also widely used in Iceland, though, so there are some linguistic ties among all the Nordic lands.

Most important, the Scandinavians are all under democratic governments. Finland and Iceland have Presidents, but Prime Ministers are the chief executives. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have Kings, but Prime Ministers there are also chief executives.

The royal families serve to emphasize the close relationships of the latter 3 countries. King Olav of Norway and King Frederik of Denmark are cousins. Denmark's Queen Ingrid is a daughter of King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden. Olav's wife Martha, who died in 1954, was a cousin of the Swedish monarch.

Perhaps the most valuable tie connecting the northern Europeans today is the Nordic Council, which was established in 1953. It seeks through regular conferences to work out ways for free trade without tariff rates among the Scandinavian lands, and to promote cooperation in scientific research and the use of atomic energy. The Council is made up of delegations from Parliaments of the 5 countries.

In contrast to the days when poverty spurred Scandinavians to immigrate to the United States and elsewhere, these northern people are today among the world's most prosperous inhabitants.

#### The Countries

Sweden is richest and largest of the lands. Besides forests and shipyards, it has valuable iron mines—and industries that turn out everything from fine glassware to locomotives and heavy machinery. The Swedes make automobiles and have begun to sell their small *Volvo* in the United States.

Stockholm, the capital, is a beautiful city of both old and new buildings on islands and mainland. Buses, streetcars, and automobiles crowd the streets, and there is a new subway to speed travel to the suburbs.

Stockholm's population is 1,063,000, that of all Sweden 7,290,000. Sweden's area, 173,564 square miles, compares with 158,693 for California. There is a southern plain, and mountains along the Norwegian frontier.

Denmark is smallest among the northern cousins. Its 16,576 square miles compares with 10,577 for Maryland, and is spread over some 500 mostly flat islands and mainland. Danish hams, bacon, eggs, and cheese are sold to Britain and other nations.

Copenhagen, the capital, is famous for its restaurants and attractive shops. As in other northern cities, bicycles compete with cars in traffic. Copenhagen's population is 1,200,000; that of all Denmark 4,450,000.

Finland, second-largest Nordic state, has an area of 130,000 square miles as against 121,666 for New Mexico. Most of its land is flat, and is dotted by some 60,000 lakes. Forestry products are major exports.

Population, 4,290,000, ranks Finland No. 3 in Scandinavia. Helsinki, the capital, is built around an excellent harbor (as are the other capitals). The city's population is 426,000.

For some 650 years, Finland was



OSLO'S CITY HALL overlooks busy street. Oslo is situated at the head of one of the many fiords that indent the Norwegian coastline. The capital and largest city in Norway. Oslo is an industrial, commercial, and cultural center.



SCANDINAVIA is a region of northern Europe. Geographically, the term refers to the peninsula which Norway and Sweden share. Because of the close ties, the countries of Denmark, Finland, and Iceland are often included in Scandinavia.

under the control of Sweden. She was taken over by the Russian Empire in 1809. She gained independence during the 1917-1918 Russian communist revolution. Her defeats by Russia in the 2nd world conflict cost her loss of territory and heavy payments of damages.

Norway, with 125,064 square miles,

is almost as large as Finland, and is a land of mountains and forests. Population is 3,445,000. The capital, Oslo, has 451,000 people. Once rather old-looking, the city is now being modernized to a considerable degree. Norway, like Denmark, was occupied by German troops during World War II.

Iceland, with only 160,000 people, oc-

cupies 39,750 square miles of land that is mostly high, barren tableland. A highly volcanic region, its area compares with Kentucky's 40,395 square miles. Reykjavik, the capital, has 64,000 people. Iceland has no armed forces of its own, but it is an important U. S. base in the NATO defense setup.

—By TOM HAWKINS



## Career for Tomorrow - - Political Science

**P**OLITICAL science is the study of government—what it is, what it does, and how it does it. Persons who specialize in this field are concerned with government at every level—local, state, regional, national, and international.

A substantial number of persons trained in political science teach government and related courses in colleges and universities. But a number of other jobs are also open to them.

If you choose this field and major in public administration, you may work as a town or city manager. As such, you will carry out programs approved by the community legislative body, and supervise the various activities of the city or town that you head.

You may also go to work for Uncle Sam to help run one of his many agencies. Or you may serve as a research worker who seeks to find out how well government offices carry out the functions assigned to them by law.

Some political scientists work as legislative aides to congressmen and other lawmakers. They help the legislator draw up new proposals and assist him in many other ways with his day-to-day duties.

Finally, a small number of political scientists are engaged in research work for non-profit organizations. Persons employed by these groups often spend a good deal of time writing about a great variety of government activities.

**Qualifications.** Perseverance, an analytical mind, a keen imagination, and the ability to express yourself well

in writing are necessary qualities for success in this field.

**Training.** Take a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you will need at least 4 years of college study with a major in political science. Your education should also give you the ability to read at least one, and preferably 2, foreign languages.

Advanced college training is almost



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

a necessity for employment in the field of political science. A master's degree (requiring one or 2 years' study beyond the regular college course) is usually required of persons who hope to work in a government agency or as a community manager. College instructors and research workers almost always must have a Ph. D. (requiring 3 to 4 years of additional college study) to qualify for employment.

When doing your advanced college work, you will specialize in a particu-

lar branch of political science, such as public administration, legislation, international law, and so on.

**Job outlook.** The U. S. Department of Labor says that the employment outlook for political scientists is good, especially in the field of teaching and in government work. Men and women alike can find good job opportunities in this field.

**Earnings.** Starting salaries for college instructors with Ph. D. degrees is around \$4,200 a year. Beginning government jobs for persons with only 4 years of college usually pay \$3,800 annually. Top salaries in the field sometimes go to \$10,000 or more a year, though the average for all political scientists is around \$6,000.

**Advantages and disadvantages.** Few fields are as challenging and interesting as this one. Also, there are good opportunities for advancement in most branches of political science.

But salaries for a number of jobs in the field are somewhat low. Also, it usually takes many years of study to get the best positions.

**Further information.** Write to a nearby college or university for information on its political science courses. You can get career information from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for "Employment Outlook in the Social Sciences," Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1167, and enclose 30 cents in coin. This pamphlet also gives career information about such related fields as history and economics.

—By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Election Campaign

1. Explain the difference between a *primary* and a *general* election.
2. Under what circumstances does a state's primary attract more attention than does the general balloting? In the majority of cases, which type of election has the greater turnout of voters?
3. Tell what officials are to be chosen in this year's series of political contests.
4. What unusual statement, for a person in his position, did Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn make recently? Do all GOP leaders agree with him?
5. Name some prominent men from each party who are in the 1958 political races.
6. Give 2 major issues that will figure prominently in the campaign. Present some Democratic and GOP arguments on each.
7. How did the percentage of voters taking part in the 1954 mid-term balloting compare with the percentage that turned out for the 1952 and 1956 Presidential elections?
8. Why is it just as important to take part in the primaries as to vote in the general elections?

### Discussion

1. At this time, what do you regard as the most important issue in the 1958 election campaign? Give reasons for your answer.
2. What, if anything, do you think might be done to get more people to vote in primary and general elections?

### Nordic Lands

1. Why are 5 Scandinavian nations participating in the 100th anniversary of Minnesota?
2. Name several outstanding Americans of Scandinavian descent.
3. What were Sweden's relations with us during the Revolutionary War?
4. Which Nordic countries are not in NATO, and why?
5. What do the 5 nations, often referred to as Scandinavia, have in common?
6. Briefly describe their governments.
7. Give the ranking in area and population of each of the 5.
8. Tell of some of the ways in which they cooperate.

### Discussion

1. If you lived in Sweden, do you think you would want your country to remain neutral, or to join NATO? Explain your position.
2. Would a strong union of these 5 northern European countries be a good idea? Why, or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. What efforts are being made to reduce the danger of mid-air plane collisions?
2. Who is Charles de Gaulle and why is he in the news?
3. How does the Strategic Air Command help guard the nation against the threat of enemy attack?
4. Tell something about the background of Minnesota's Governor Freeman.
5. Why does the Eisenhower Administration oppose tax cuts as a method of fighting the business slump at this time? How does newsman Walter Lippmann feel about this matter?
6. Name several cities which have held world fairs in the past.
7. By what 2 steps does the Eisenhower Administration want Congress to take action to help the nation's railroads?

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) sound and customary; 2. (a) a learned man; 3. (b) frequently used phrases; 4. (c) stern disciplinarian; 5. (a) a mixture of different types; 6. (d) seems to be contradictory; 7. (c) aware.

## Historical Background - - - World's Fairs

**O**N a chilly day in April, 27-year-old King Baudouin, of Belgium, touched off a flame which in turn started jets of water playing in a large pool, thus officially opening the Brussels World's Fair of 1958. Exhibits of 41 nations and 8 international organizations were opened to thousands of fair-goers, the first of some 35,000,000 visitors expected to tour the Fair before it closes next October 19.

The Belgian King dedicated the Fair to international cooperation, stating that the fantastic advances of science must be molded to benefit all.

The symbol of the Brussels Fair is the 360-foot-high *Atomium*, a gigantic model of the atomic structure of a metal crystal. The atoms of the crystal are represented by 9 metal spheres, each 59 feet in diameter, and interconnected by tubular passages. Escalators in the tubes carry visitors to exhibits on atomic energy in the spheres.

American and Russian exhibits, alongside one another, have attracted the greatest interest. The USSR's rectangular pavilion, the largest on the grounds, houses a well-organized exhibit featuring models of Sputniks I and II, a simulated coal mine operation, an array of industrial products, and statistical charts showing advances since 1917. A big statue of Lenin, Bolshevik revolutionary leader, dominates the scene.

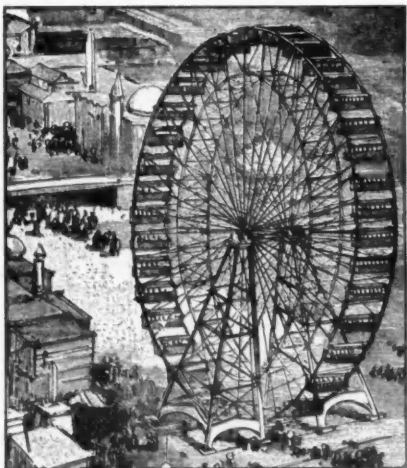
Two hundred yards away, the United States has a circular building of light and pleasing design, wherein a well-rounded picture of American

life is depicted by uncrowded, non-technical exhibits. Among these are a typical town street, reproduced in entirety, a working model of the New York Stock Exchange, and a row of voting machines.

We poke a little fun at ourselves with cartoons, and an "unfinished business" section depicts problems not yet entirely solved, such as slum clearance and race relations.

Brussels fair-goers may view a Netherlands exhibit on "Water, Friend and Enemy"; a Belgian city as it appeared in 1900; a tiny, temple-like pavilion of Thailand. Visitors are being entertained by talent from all nations. They may take a "space ride" on a simulated rocket ship.

Man's interest in fairs is very old,



**GIANT FERRIS WHEEL** was attraction at Chicago World's Fair (1893)

and world-wide. Our word "fair" comes from a Latin word, *feria*, meaning "holiday," or "feast-day," but fairs were held long before the time of the Romans. As early as 1000 B. C., for example, great annual fairs were being held in Mecca, a holy city of Arabia. Also, the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Chinese all held fairs in honor of their gods.

During the Middle Ages, in Europe, fairs were held in honor of Christian saints, and they were an important factor in developing commerce. In the 1750's, exhibitions for showing new inventions were held in Britain.

The first real "world's fair" was held in England during 1851 in the Crystal Palace, a structure of iron and glass covering 18 acres.

In 1876, President Grant opened an exposition in Philadelphia, commemorating 100 years of American independence. A giant steam engine proved to be the hit of the show.

France, in 1889, celebrated the 100th anniversary of her revolution by an exposition in Paris. The 984-foot Eiffel Tower was erected for this.

World's fairs attracting millions were held in Chicago in 1893, in St. Louis in 1904, in San Francisco in 1915, and again in Chicago in 1933-1934.

The Brussels World's Fair of 1958 is the latest to be held anywhere since 1939-1940. During those years we had the "World of Tomorrow" exhibit in New York, and the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco.

—By ERNEST SEEGER